Document electronically
generated from the
United Nations
Optical Disk System

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.1
1 May 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Mexico: draft resolution

The States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts must be made towards achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the validity of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1/ as a vital instrument for promoting nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the importance of preserving in that Treaty an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

Reaffirming the belief that universal accession to the Treaty would greatly strengthen international peace and enhance the security of all States and, accordingly, urging States that are not parties to that international instrument to accede to it without delay,

Desiring to enforce the consolidation of the Treaty in order to achieve the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons,

Recalling that paragraph 2 of article X of the Treaty establishes that, 25 years after the Treaty's entry into force, the States parties will have to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

---

1/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Convinced that the decision on the extension of the Treaty should lead to further progress in nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the preamble and article VI of the Treaty,

1. Decide to extend the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ...;

2. Decide also that conferences to review and evaluate the Treaty should be held every five years and that, in order to ensure their effectiveness, the conferences shall:

(a) Retain the structure of the review meetings, by establishing three main committees which shall review how each of the Treaty's provisions has been implemented and how they can be strengthened in order to preserve the balance of the obligations undertaken therein;

(b) Seek to establish specific objectives for attaining full compliance with each and every provision of the Treaty and its preamble, including, whenever possible, the setting of goals with specific time-frames;

(c) Promote the establishment, within the context of the Treaty, of the necessary arrangements to permit the conduct of negotiations on specific issues between one conference and the next; and

(d) As its first task, the conference to be held in the year 2000 shall evaluate fulfilment of the commitments made at the 1995 Conference and the steps taken to achieve the Treaty's universality;

3. Urge all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to conduct intensive negotiations, as a matter of high priority, on the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty as soon as possible but in no case later than 1996;

4. Reiterate their conviction that, pending the entry into force of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear tests through unilateral or agreed moratoriums;

5. Request the Conference on Disarmament to begin as soon as possible the negotiation of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for weapons purposes, including possible consideration of the question of material already stockpiled;

6. Urge all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards early agreement on a common approach designed to provide the necessary assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account Security Council resolutions 255 (1968) and 984 (1995) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and recommend that the Conference on Disarmament actively pursue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on binding international arrangements on this subject and that it include in its next annual report to the United Nations General Assembly a section on this subject covering, inter alia, the alternatives discussed and the progress achieved;

7. Call upon the nuclear-weapon States, in the light of their statements during the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to cease all production of nuclear weapons and to redouble their efforts to reduce their respective arsenals still further, with a view to their total elimination.

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.1/Rev.1
5 May 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Mexico: draft resolution

The States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts must be made towards achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the validity of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1/ as a vital instrument for promoting nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the importance of preserving in that Treaty an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

Reaffirming the belief that universal accession to the Treaty would greatly strengthen international peace and enhance the security of all States and, accordingly, urging States that are not parties to that international instrument to accede to it without delay,

Desiring to enforce the consolidation of the Treaty in order to achieve the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons,

Recalling that paragraph 2 of article X of the Treaty establishes that, 25 years after the Treaty's entry into force, the States parties will have to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

---

1/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex..

Convinced that the decision on the extension of the Treaty should lead to further progress in nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the preamble and article VI of the Treaty,

1. Decide that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons shall remain in force indefinitely;

2. Decide also that conferences to review and evaluate the Treaty shall be held every five years and that the conference to be held in the year 2000 shall, as its first task, evaluate fulfilment of the commitments made at the 1995 Conference and the steps taken to achieve the Treaty's universality. To ensure their effectiveness, the conferences shall:

(a) Retain the structure of the review meetings, by establishing three main committees which shall review how each of the Treaty's provisions has been implemented;

(b) Seek to establish specific objectives for attaining full compliance with each and every provision of the Treaty and its preamble, including, whenever possible, the setting of goals with a specific time-frame;

(c) Promote the establishment, within the context of the Treaty, of the necessary arrangements to permit the conduct of negotiations on specific issues between one conference and the next;

3. Urge all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to conduct intensive negotiations, as a matter of high priority, on the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as soon as possible but in no case later than 1996;

4. Reiterate their conviction that, pending the entry into force of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear tests through unilateral or agreed moratoriums;

5. Appeal for the immediate launching and early conclusion of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for weapons purposes, including possible consideration of the question of material already stockpiled;

6. Urge all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards early agreement on a common approach designed to provide the necessary assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account Security Council resolutions 255 (1968) and 984 (1995) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and recommend that the Conference on Disarmament actively pursue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on binding commitments on this subject and that it include in its next annual report to the United Nations General Assembly a section on this subject covering, inter alia, the alternatives discussed and the progress achieved;

7. Call upon the nuclear-weapon States, in the light of their statements during the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to cease all production of nuclear weapons in accordance with an effectively verifiable ban and to redouble their efforts to reduce their respective arsenals still further, with a view to their total elimination;

8. Recommend that a programme of action for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race should be considered as a major priority by the Conference on Disarmament;

9. Reaffirm their determination to strengthen still further the barriers to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to encourage the ongoing efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of safeguards;

10. Reaffirm also the right of all parties to the Treaty to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials, services and scientific and technological information for the further development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, according to their priorities, interests and needs;

11. Recognize that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of agreements freely concluded among the States of the region concerned, strengthens regional and global peace and security and contributes to the ultimate goal of a world free of nuclear weapons, and urge all States to support and respect those regional agreements and encourage the efforts being made to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones.

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.2
5 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

EXTENSION OF THE TREATY ON NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Palau, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan:

draft decision

The Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in accordance with Article X.2 of the Treaty, decides that the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely.

95-13675 (E) 050595 080595

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.3
5 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

EXTENSION OF THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Zimbabwe: draft decision

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article X of the Treaty, decides:

(a) That the Treaty shall continue in force for rolling fixed periods of twenty-five years. At the end of each fixed period a review and extension conference shall be convened to conduct an effective and comprehensive review of the operation of the Treaty. The Treaty shall be extended for the next fixed period of twenty-five years unless the majority of the parties to the Treaty decide otherwise at the review and extension conference;

(b) That, in conformity with paragraph 3 of Article VIII, five years after the adoption of this extension decision, a review conference shall be convened and subsequent review conferences shall be convened at intervals of five years thereafter to conduct effective and comprehensive reviews of the operation of the Treaty;

(c) That the review conferences shall identify specific objectives to be achieved with a view to the full implementation of the purposes of the Preamble and the obligations and commitments undertaken by the Parties under the Treaty and shall make concrete recommendations for the attainment of such objectives. These objectives include, inter alia, the attainment, within specific time-frames, of the following:

(i) A comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(ii) A legally binding international instrument to provide comprehensive assurances to the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(iii) A cut-off in the production and the elimination of stockpiling of fissile materials and other nuclear devices for weapons purposes;

(iv) The elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction;

(v) Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones;

(vi) The unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes;

as well as the commitment of States parties to achieve universality of the Treaty as a means in promoting international peace and security.

1995 Review and Extension Conference

of the Parties to the Treaty on the

Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.4
10 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

STRENGTHENING THE REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE TREATY

Draft decision proposed by the President

1. The Conference examined the implementation of article VIII, 3, of the Treaty and agreed to strengthen the review process for the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized.

2. The States party to the Treaty participating in the Conference decided, in accordance with article VIII, 3, of the Treaty, that Review Conferences should continue to be held every five years and that, accordingly, the next Review Conference should be held in the year 2000.

3. The Conference decided that, beginning in 1997, the Preparatory Committee should hold, normally for a duration of 10 working days, a meeting in each of the three years prior to the Review Conference. If necessary, a fourth preparatory meeting may be held in the year of the Conference.

4. The purpose of the Preparatory Committee meetings would be to consider principles, objectives and ways in order to promote the full implementation of the Treaty, as well as its universality, and to make recommendations thereon to the Review Conference. These include those identified in the Decision on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted on __ May 1995. These meetings should also make the procedural preparations for the next Review Conference.

5. The Conference also concluded that the present structure of three Main Committees should continue and the question of an overlap of issues being discussed in more than one Committee should be resolved in the General Committee, which would coordinate the work of the Committees so that the substantive responsibility for the preparation of the report with respect to each specific issue is undertaken in only one Committee.

6. It was also agreed that subsidiary bodies could be established within the respective Main Committees for specific issues relevant to the Treaty, so as to provide for a focused consideration of such issues. The establishment of such subsidiary bodies would be recommended by the Preparatory Committee for each Review Conference in relation to the specific objectives of the Review Conference.

95-13972 (E) 100595 100595

/...

7. The Conference agreed further that Review Conferences should look forward as well as back. They should evaluate the results of the period they are reviewing, including the implementation of undertakings of the States parties under the Treaty, and identify the areas in which, and the means through which, further progress should be sought in the future. Review Conferences should also address specifically what might be done to strengthen the implementation of the Treaty and to achieve its universality.

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.5
9 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES FOR NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

Draft decision proposed by the President

Reaffirming the preamble and articles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Welcoming the end of the cold war, the ensuing easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States,

Desiring a set of principles and objectives in accordance with which nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be vigorously pursued and progress, achievements and shortcomings evaluated periodically within the review process provided for in article VIII (3) of the Treaty, the enhancement and strengthening of which is welcomed,

Reiterating the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

The Conference affirms the need to continue to move with determination towards the full realization and effective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty, and accordingly adopts the following principles and objectives:

Universality

1. Universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an urgent priority. All States not yet party to the Treaty are called upon to accede to the Treaty at the earliest date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. Every effort should be made by all States parties to achieve this objective.

Non-proliferation

2. The proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously increase the danger of nuclear war. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has a vital

role to play in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Every effort should be made to implement the Treaty in all its aspects to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, without hampering the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by States parties to the Treaty.

Nuclear disarmament

3. Nuclear disarmament is substantially facilitated by the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States which have prevailed following the end of the cold war. The undertakings with regard to nuclear disarmament as set out in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should thus be fulfilled with determination. In this regard, the nuclear-weapon States reaffirm their commitment, as stated in article VI, to pursue in good faith negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament.

4. The achievement of the following measures is important in the full realization and effective implementation of article VI, including the programme of action as reflected below:

(a) The completion by the Conference on Disarmament of the negotiations on a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty no later than 1996. Pending the entry into force of a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should exercise utmost restraint;

(b) The immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein;

(c) The determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

5. The conviction that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, enhances global and regional peace and security is reaffirmed.

6. The development of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as in the Middle East, as well as the establishment of zones free of all weapons of mass destruction should be encouraged as a matter of priority, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region. The establishment of additional nuclear-weapon-free zones by the time of the Review Conference in the year 2000 would be welcome.

7. The cooperation of all the nuclear-weapon States and their respect and support for the relevant protocols is necessary for the maximum effectiveness of such nuclear-weapon-free zones and the relevant protocols.

Security assurances

8. Noting United Nations Security Council resolution 984 (1995), which was adopted unanimously on 11 April 1995, as well as the declarations by the nuclear-weapon States concerning both negative and positive security assurances, further steps should be considered to assure non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. These steps could take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument.

Safeguards

9. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the competent authority responsible to verify and assure, in accordance with the statute of the IAEA and the Agency's safeguards system, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III (1) of the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Nothing should be done to undermine the authority of the IAEA in this regard. States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreements of the Treaty by the States parties should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the IAEA to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate.

10. All States parties required by article III of the Treaty to sign and bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and which have not yet done so should do so without delay.

11. IAEA safeguards should be regularly assessed and evaluated. Decisions adopted by its Board of Governors aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness of IAEA safeguards should be supported and implemented and the IAEA's capability to detect undeclared nuclear activities should be increased. Also States not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should be urged to enter into comprehensive safeguards agreements with the IAEA.

12. New supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of IAEA full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

13. Nuclear fissile material transferred from military use to peaceful nuclear activities should, as soon as practicable, be placed under IAEA safeguards in the framework of the voluntary safeguards agreements in place with the nuclear-weapon States. Safeguards should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved.

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy

14. Particular importance should be attached to ensuring the exercise of the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I, II as well as III of the Treaty.

15. Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented.

16. In all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment should be given to the non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries particularly into account.

17. Transparency in nuclear-related export controls should be promoted within the framework of dialogue and cooperation among all interested States party to the Treaty.

18. All States should, through rigorous national measures and international cooperation, maintain the highest practicable levels of nuclear safety, including in waste management, and observe standards and guidelines in nuclear materials accounting, physical protection and transport of nuclear materials.

19. Every effort should be made to ensure that the IAEA has the financial and human resources necessary in order to meet effectively its responsibilities in the areas of technical cooperation, safeguards and nuclear safety. The IAEA should also be encouraged to intensify its efforts aimed at finding ways and means for funding technical assistance through predictable and assured resources.

20. Attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes jeopardize nuclear safety and raise serious concerns regarding the application of international law on the use of force in such cases, which could warrant appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference requests that the President of the Conference bring this decision, the Decision on Strengthening the Review Process of the Treaty, the Decision on the Extension of the Treaty and the Final Declaration of the Conference to the attention of the heads of State or Government of all States and seek their full cooperation on these documents and in the furtherance of the goals of the Treaty.

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.6
9 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

EXTENSION OF THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Draft decision proposed by the President

The Conference of the States Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter referred to as "the Treaty") convened in New York from 17 April to 12 May 1995, in accordance with articles VIII,3 and X,2 of the Treaty,

Having reviewed the operation of the Treaty and affirming that there is a need for full compliance with the Treaty, its extension and its universal adherence, which are essential to international peace and security and the attainment of the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Having reaffirmed article VIII,3 of the Treaty and the need for its continued implementation in a strengthened manner and, to this end, emphasizing the Decision on Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty and the Decision on Principles and Objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament also adopted by the Conference,

Having established that the Conference is quorate in accordance with article X,2 of the Treaty,

Decides that, as a majority exists among States party to the Treaty for its indefinite extension, in accordance with its article X,2, the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely.

95-13984S (E) 100595 100595

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.7
9 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen: draft resolution

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming the purpose and provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recognizing that, pursuant to article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime,

Recalling that the Security Council, in its statement of 31 January 1992, 1/ affirmed that the proliferation of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by all States in the Middle East,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus supporting the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is resolution 49/71 adopted on 15 December 1994,

Also recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, the latest of which is GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 of September 1994, and noting the danger of nuclear proliferation especially in areas of tension,

Also bearing in mind Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and particularly paragraph 14 thereof,

Noting Security Council resolution 984 (1995),

1/ S/23500.

1. Expresses deep concern at the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded Israeli nuclear facilities;

2. Calls upon Israel to accede without delay to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to place all its nuclear activities under Agency full-scope safeguards;

3. Calls upon all States in the Middle East to take practical steps towards the establishment of a verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear, chemical and biological, and their delivery systems, and, pending the establishment of such a zone, to refrain from taking any measures that may hinder the realization of these objectives;

4. Calls upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to extend their cooperation and to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early and successful establishment of a Middle East free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery system;

5. Invites the five nuclear-weapon States to consider, as a matter of priority, and as an interim measure, granting security assurances to the States in the region parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.1995/L.8
10 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming the purpose and provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recognizing that, pursuant to article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime,

Recalling that the Security Council, in its statement of 31 January 1992, 1/ affirmed that the proliferation of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus supporting the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is resolution 49/71 of 15 December 1994,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, the latest of which is GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 of 23 September 1994, and noting the danger of nuclear proliferation, especially in areas of tension,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and in particular paragraph 14 thereof,

Noting Security Council resolution 984 (1995) and paragraph 8 of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted by the Conference on 11 May 1995,

Bearing in mind the other decisions adopted by the Conference on 11 May 1995,

---

1/ S/23500.

1. Endorses the aims and objectives of the Middle East peace process and efforts to remove obstacles to that end, and recognizes that these efforts are conducive to progress towards, inter alia, a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in its report Main Committee III of the Conference recommended that the Conference call on those remaining States not parties to the Treaty to accede to it, thereby accepting an international legally binding commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices and to accept International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on all their nuclear activities; 2/

3. Notes with concern the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, and reaffirms in this connection the recommendation contained in paragraph VI/3 of the report of Main Committee III urging those non-parties to the Treaty which operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities to accept full scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. Reaffirms the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all States of the Middle East that have not yet done so, without exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place their nuclear facilities under full scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

5. Calls upon all States in the Middle East to take practical steps in appropriate forums aimed at making progress towards, inter alia, the establishment of an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear, chemical and biological, and their delivery systems, and to refrain from taking any measures that preclude the achievement of this objective;

6. Calls upon all States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to extend their cooperation and to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment by regional parties of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

2/ See NPT/CONF.1995/MC.III/1.